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dates until its next session, which will probably take place in May or June. It is hoped that the delay will not hamper the administrative progress of these territories.

The Council invites the United States to take part in the discussions at its forthcoming meeting, when the final decisions as to the "A" and "B" mandates will, it is hoped, be taken. A problem so intricate and involved as that of the mandates can hardly be handled by the interchange of formal notes. It can only be satisfactorily solved by personal contact and by direct exchange of opinion.

Not only do such direct negotiations which correspond to the true spirit of the League of Nations effect an increase of freedom, flexibility, and speed, but they create a spirit of mutual good will and co-operation among people meeting around the same table.

The Island of Yap

Regarding the third type of mandates, the "C" group of former German possessions in South Africa and the Pacific, the Council has not the advantage of the same liberty of action as in the "A" and "B" types. The "C" mandates were defined by the Council at its meeting in Geneva on December 17, 1920. The main American objection in this case, it is understood from Your Excellency's note, is to the effect that the Island of Yap was included by the Council in the mandate given to Japan, whereas Your Excellency states that the United States has on several occasions refused to agree to the allocation of this island to any one State.

The League of Nations Council would remind Your Excellency that the allocation of all the mandated territories is a function of the Supreme Council and not of the Council of the League. The League is concerned not with the allocation, but with the administration of these territories. Having been notified in the name of the allied and associated powers that all the islands north of the equator had been allocated to Japan, the Council of the League merely fulfilled its responsibility of defining the terms of the mandate.

Consequently, if a misunderstanding exists as to the allocation of the Island of Yap, that misunderstanding would seem to be between the principal allied powers rather than between the United States and the League. However, in view of the American contention, the Council of the League has hastened to forward the American note to the governments of France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan.

The Council hopes that explanations will prove satisfactory to the United States Government, and that reciprocal good will will find a solution in harmony with the generous spirit which inspired the principle of the mandates.

(Signed)

GASTAO DA CUNCHA,
*President of the Council of the
League of Nations.*

PARIS, March 1, 1921.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PEACE SOCIETY'S REPORT

By MARY N. CHASE, Secretary

The chief work of the New Hampshire Peace Society continues to be International Correspondence to promote International Good Will. Your secretary is happy to report that the movement during the past year has progressed by leaps and bounds. Individuals or schools in twenty-one States in this country are co-operating, scattered from Massachusetts to Oregon and extending as far south as Tennessee. Eight colleges and many secondary schools are assisting in this important work of trying to lay the foundations of a lasting peace.

Deeply impressed that it was our duty to prove a good neighbor to Mexico, your secretary, at the suggestion of Ambassador Bonillas, sent a letter last February to the thirty-six governors of Mexico. Over twenty most cordial and courteous replies were received. Many of them referred

the letter to educational leaders, and as a result we are now corresponding with eight schools and also several individuals who have left school. Twenty in Proctor Academy are sending letters to Mexico, and other schools are helping, notably the high school in Greenfield, Mass.; Carson-Newman College, Jefferson City, Tenn., and a large school in Perry, Iowa.

Last spring Francisco Vela, a native Mexican and a student in Harvard Medical School, visited Proctor Academy and gave two delightful talks on Mexico—one before the student body and the other at a public meeting. The young people were greatly attracted by his charming personality and became very enthusiastic over the Mexican correspondence as a result of his visit. This personal contact with an educated Mexican and the delightful and friendly letters received from Mexico have changed their ideas regarding Mexico. They admire the grace and elegance of many of the letters received, and their love of beauty as shown in the pictures sent us.

In Japan we have corresponded for several years with a government school where there are 500 girls. Last Christmas they sent Proctor Academy a present of over twenty beautiful Japanese napkins, a valuable gift. A short time ago I heard from two Japanese young men in the Y. M. C. A. English school in Tokyo, stating they wished correspondents. I trust this may lead to a more extended correspondence with Japan, as several schools have expressed a desire to correspond with the Japanese.

Our correspondence begun with French refugees has continued. In Proctor Academy we have a Committee on French Relations which has members from all the classes. We also have three class committees—on Mexican Relations, on Foreign Relations, and on International Relations. The Committee on French Relations has a special protégé in France, a very sad case. They have held entertainments and raised money to help this girl.

Renewing German Ties

In my last report I gave a brief account of my attempt to start the healing streams in motion in Germany. This venture into the land of the so-called "enemy" has proved the most interesting and encouraging of all our correspondence. The German children, starving for friendship as well as for food, have met us more than half way. The touching and friendly letters of the children fed by the Quakers are most appealing. They are so grateful for the Quaker food they seem to love us all. During the past three months nearly 200 letters have been received from Duisburg alone. In addition to these letters, about fifty have been received from other places in Germany and about 160 addresses. During the past year over 500 letters and addresses have been received. It is rather overwhelming, but most fascinating work. I started the correspondence with Germany among the Quaker schools in this country, but now many others have volunteered to help. Over twenty in Proctor Academy have written to Germany. They manifest a beautiful spirit. As one girl said, they are more interested in this correspondence with Germany because the need is greater there. They were left free to volunteer to write or not, and the interest and enthusiasm shown has been most gratifying. About twenty schools in Germany are now co-operating.

Such deep feeling and such hearty response from Germany I did not anticipate. Already I feel more than repaid for

the anxious hours and the hard labor I have put into this endeavor to help heal the wounds of war through the blessed "ministry of reconciliation." As our wonderful Herbert Hoover has said, "We make peace in the hearts of people and not in documents." We are still technically at war with Germany, but, as one teacher wrote me, "There is no hatred of any kind throughout Germany toward America." He said, "Of all the countries, America was the only one to come to our aid in our hour of sore need, and we shall never forget it." A little band of Quakers, helped by many generous Americans not Quakers, have bridged the gulf and proved that the Master was right, and that it is through love that we conquer.

Last spring a lecture trip was arranged for Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead. She spoke most acceptably in the following places: Colby Academy, Proctor Academy, Tilton Seminary, State Normal School, Plymouth, and Pinkerton Academy. Another trip is contemplated this spring.

AUSTRIAN PEACE SOCIETY

At the meeting of December 10, 1920, the board of directors of the Austrian Peace Society unanimously adopted the following resolution:

The Austrian Peace Society, founded more than 29 years ago by Bertha von Suttner with the mission of propagating and demanding the alliance of all nations for the purpose of avoiding war, and always since that time endeavoring to prepare the minds of the contemporaries to adopt those ideas which are forming the basis of the League of Nations founded in Versailles, hails the first session of the League of Nations as an important step on the road to international organization and peace community of the nations.

It congratulates those men who, in Geneva, fought for the new ideas of a determined peace policy against the apparent attempts of a diplomacy of the old school to proceed in the worn-out, old roads that have proved themselves pernicious.

It regrets that the first session of the League of Nations did not decide—

- (a) To revise and to improve the Versailles Treaty along the lines of the Scandinavian, Dutch, Swiss, and Argentinian motions;
- (b) To make the permanent Court of Nations, which is to be created, at least partly obligatory;
- (c) To start general and gradual disarmament;
- (d) To adopt definite plans of making the manufacture of arms a government property (a monopoly);
- (e) To bring the problem of internationalization and world distribution of the most indispensable raw materials nearer to solution;
- (f) To make the right of self-determination of the nations a part of the treaty; and
- (g) By a magnanimous declaration to grant immediate admission to all sovereign peoples.

It hopes that that which has not yet been obtained will soon be carried through successfully, and therefore it asks all groups, parties, associations, and societies, as well as individuals, interested in the advancement of the progress and the final realization of a peace based upon justice and reciprocity to bring to bear upon their governments and upon the entire public opinion that influence which can be conducive to the attainment of the august purposes of the League of Nations.

UNITED STATES, COSTA RICA, PANAMA

On March 5 the Department of State of the United States sent identical notes to Costa Rica and to Panama, reading thus:

The Department of State has today been informed that Costa Rican troops have invaded the territory adjudged by the White award to be that of Panama, and that they are now advancing on Almirante and Boca del Toro. This information, which appears to be confirmed, has caused the Government of the United States the gravest concern. This government desires to urge upon the Government of Costa Rica, in the most earnest manner, immediate compliance with its recommendation that instructions be given to its forces between the *status quo* line and the Cerro Pando-Punta Burica line to advance no further, and that immediate instructions be issued to those troops which have advanced into Guabite and which are now approaching Almirante and Boca del Toro to withdraw at once to the northern bank of the Sixaola River.

This government recognizes the fact that the controversy with respect to the boundary between Costa Rica and Panama has been finally determined by the award of Chief Justice White as arbitrator, and desires to urge upon the Government of Costa Rica the importance of immediate cessation of hostilities, to the end that appropriate settlement be promptly made in an orderly manner in accordance with Chief Justice White's decision. This government cannot regard forcible measures by either party as justifiable. Representations of a similar nature are being made to the Government of Panama.

On the evening of the 7th the reply of Costa Rica was made public in Washington. It read:

I have the honor to inform you that I have received telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica to advise you that the Government of Costa Rica has given orders that the Costa Rican forces which had crossed the line of the Sixaola River be immediately withdrawn to that line, and that the forces on the Pacific side make no further advance whatever.

I hope that the action taken by my government with the desire of satisfying the wishes expressed by the Government of the United States will be interpreted as a proof of its conciliatory intentions and of the consideration deserved by the friendly attitude of the Department of State, as well as of the firm conviction of my government that the Anderson-Porras Treaty and the award of Chief Justice White will be respected and carried out in their entirety.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration and esteem, with which I subscribe myself,

Your very faithful servant,

OCTAVIO BEECHE.

On the 11th the text of Panama's reply was made public by the State Department. Examination of it will reveal that it does not harmonize in spirit or intention with the communication from Costa Rica; and, taken into consideration with the fact that Panama simultaneously laid her case before the League of Nations's officials at Geneva, it indicates that interesting developments may follow forcing upon the Administration at an early date a declaration of attitude toward the League. The text of the communication from Panama follows:

My government authorizes me to state to Your Excellency that it has given instructions already to our military forces that they retire from Coto; but that our civil and police authorities will remain there as before Costa Rican aggression of the 21st of last month; and that this act of Panama, inspired in the desire of putting an end to the armed conflict